The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,052—New Series

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 1.

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DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .....8 As. per Line.
Second do. .....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .....2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
Third do.	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. SCINDIA, 2,661 Tons, on THURSDAY, 10th February, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 8th February, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 11th February 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 10th February, 1881.

Through passages to Natal and Capetown can be booked by the Java.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th Feb., 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 150	Rs. 120		Rs. 80
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	Including Wines.	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145
			Without food.	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st March, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked a through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	12th Feb
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	26th „
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	12th Mar
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	26th „
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	9th Apl
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400	23rd „
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st „
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	4th June
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th „
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain, S. MARINOVICH will be DESPATCHED as above, on 1st March, 1881.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1881.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF

THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,

Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of

BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION

AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.

BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON, With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,300 STEEL BOILERS

Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE. Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinatti, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	10th Feb.
s. RAVENNA	3310	700	E. Stewart	17th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	24th „
s. PEKIN	3300	600	W. D. Anderson	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	550	E. M. Edmond	10th „
s. ROHILLA	3461	700	W. Barratt	17th „
— MALWA	2959	500	W. Thompson	24th „
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3000	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	21st „
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	28th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600

SIX MONTHS.

First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	11th Feb.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	25th „
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	11th Mar.

Return Tickets are now issued 1st Class. 2nd Class

To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th January, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BRYMBO WELSH HARTLEY COALS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Hajee Dawood Hajee Sulliman—

Ex. ship "Khersonese."

About 1,179 tons Brymbo Welsh Hartley coals to be delivered alongside the vessel. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th February, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 159, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate slate miniature billiard table with cues, lamps, &c., first-rate picture and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, an English-built four seated open carriage, a pair of first-trotting bay Australian horses, sets of single and double harness, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. C. H. F. Cleugh.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

Hunter for sale. To be sold at our usual weekly auction sale, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Mr. Stead's splendid racer, "Unicorn." A grand horse across country, and carries a lady.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th February, 1881.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & CO.

SALE of very Superior and Choice Oleographs in Gilt Frames by the best Artists.

(Without Reserve.)

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 8th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of pictures imported in Bombay—King's Pleasure, Christ the Invitation, In the Conservatory, Little Sportsman's Luck, Loch Lacoon, Wishing Bridge, Bolly, Little Shrimper, Blowing Rattles, Sterling Bridge, Dumbarton Castle, In the Garden, Hare Hunt, Death, Winter, Bronze, War and Peace, Off Yarmouth, Group of Cattle, Penyeece, Missing Spectacles, Blackberry Gatherers, First Rearing, Prince Arthur, Lattice and the Mask, Cottage Home, No more Bobby, Reliegh, First Pope, Constant Friends, Jump-up, Lake Scene, Cardaval, Maddona, Italian Girl, Italian Boy, Any Robsart, Beauty, Before the Marriage, After the Marriage, Our Darling Baby, Lovers, Saracen, When shall our kind be tied, Bird Nesting, &c., &c.

Paintings are now on view.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th February, 1881.

NOTICES.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

Pir Market near Jumma Mujid.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in abanising diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels langnor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting diseases, scrofulous complaints, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 1s. 6d.; next size, 1s. Sold by Chemists every where. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair-restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, the country, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCY, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Especially valuable Pills for residents at

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers ..... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY,
BY COMMAND
AND IN PRESENCE OF
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.M.G.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
Will be performed
THE GRAND PANTOMIME,
BLUE BEARD.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY,
STOLEN KISSES,
BY JAMES ALBERY.

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs.	32
Do. do four	„	16
Orchestra Stalls	„	4
Pit Stalls	„	2
Back Seats	Annas	8

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

TO-NIGHT, AT 8 P. M.,
BOMBAY MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.
PUBLIC MEETING IN THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

"TWO ORPHANS."

W. NICOL & CO. AND FLEMING & CO. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

CREDITORS are hereby informed that a SECOND DIVIDEND of 7½ PER CENT. will be PAID on application to the undersigned on and after the 11th instant.

W. M. MACAULAY, } Trustees.
T. H. MOORE, }

24, Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th February, 1881.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of SUGAR as per Sample under Schedule No. 49 to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency, for the year 1881-82, Aden excepted.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, on 11th February, 1881, at 1 p.m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the office of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay.

E. OSTREHAN, Major,
For Acting Commissary-General, Presidency.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 28th January, 1881.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, Limited, (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with Section 153 of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866, a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., when the Liquidators will lay before such meeting an account of the dealings and transaction of the liquidation during the past year.

By order of the Liquidators.

EDWARD G. CABRAL, Secretary.

Bombay, 8th February, 1881.

COOK'S

INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,

Available for one or more passengers to travel by all chief Lines of Steamers and by any Railway and route to

ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON, OF LONDON, NEW YORK, &c., &c.,

Originators of the European Tourist business, established in 1841, have pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have OPENED OFFICES in Bombay.

Civil and Military officers and Native Gentlemen are invited to apply for quotations of through-fares to all parts of the world, with or without Hotel coupons, to

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
TOURIST OFFICES, 5, HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

COOPER & COMPANY.

	Bombay. Up-Country.
Scientific American for 1881	14 0 16 0
Do. do. Supplement for 1881	16 0 18 0
Harper's Monthly (American Edition) for 1881	14 0 16 0

All the above are now in stock, and can be commenced at once from January, 1881.

COOPER & CO.,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS for H. M.'s House of Correction and H. M.'s Government Workhouse at Byculla, and H. M.'s Common Jail, from 1st April, 1881, to 31st March, 1882.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for the supply of RICE, DHALL, WHEAT, BREAD Fine and Brown, BEEF, MUTTON, SUGAR, GHEE, OIL, FIREWOOD, and many other articles, as required, during the above period.

Full particulars as to probable quantities required, and terms of Contract, can be ascertained on application at the House of Correction Office, Byculla; and the Tenders will be received up to the 12th instant. A deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest nor any Tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

W. P. WALSHE, Captain,
Superintendent Presidency Jails, and Governor, Government Workhouse.
Jail Office, Byculla, 7th Feby., 1881.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held at its registered office, No. 70 old (67 new) Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 19th February, at 2 p. m., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 31st December, 1880.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To approve the appointment, made by the Board, of Mr. Jeraj Makanji as Director of the Company.

IV.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer-Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 21st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 7th February, 1881.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

LETTER BARS.

GRADUATED for England and Inland Postage, the most convenient instrument for determining amount of Postal Rates for Letters ever introduced.

Cash, Rs. 4.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF,

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.
AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
FOR
PULVERMACHER'S
MEDICO-GALVANIC APPLIANCES.
CASH PRICE LIST, JULY 1879.

CHAIN BANDS for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and Gouty Pains, Chronic Rheumatism, Local Paralysis, and Cramp in the extremities, Rs. 4, Rs. 8, Rs. 11, Rs. 12, Rs. 14, and Rs. 16-8.

BROAD CHAIN BELTS, for Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver, Chest, and Nervous Complaints, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 30, and Rs. 36.

BROAD CHAIN BELTS with suspenser, Rs. 45.

BROAD CHAIN BANDS, for Nervous Deafness, Head, Tooth, and Face Pains, and Noises in the Head, Rs. 16.

COMBINED BANDS, for General Debility, Central Paralysis, Epilepsy, and Functional Disorders, Rs. 30 and Rs. 36.

RESTORATION CHAIN BATTERIES, for Extreme Nervous Debility, Paralysis, and for Restoring Exhausted Vital Energy, Rs. 63.

INTENSITY BATH BATTERIES, for treatment by Electric Baths for Paralysis, Want of Power, &c., and for eliminating poisonous substances (lead and mercury) from the system, Rs. 72.

GLASS INTERRUPTORS ..... Each Rs. 2 0
VOLTAMETERS OR TEST TUBES 2 4

Pamphlets on application. Usual discount to the trade.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analyses and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee that the Spirit offered is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact that the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case.....Cash Rs. 22-8.

☞ SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER-CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE-CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE-MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STOCK TAKING SALE

NOW ON

FOR 14 DAYS ONLY.

GREAT REDUCTION.

WATSON & CO.,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD CAMPBELTOWN WHISKY.

DISTILLED from finest Peat dried malts by the CAMPBEETOWN DISTILLERY Company, Scotland. For sale at Rs. 24 per doz.

D. MACFADYEN AND CO.,
33, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

CARLTON WHISKY.

THE CARLTON WHISKIES, same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Clubs.

These Grand Old Whiskies are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS and Company, of London and Inverness, WHO ARE SOLE POSSESSORS OF THE BRAND "CARLTON."

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

Cash.		Credit		
32	0	33	0	11 years.
28	0	29	0	5 years.

Extract of Letter from Secretary of the Carlton Club:—"The consumption of this Spirit in the Club HAS GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whisky being MOST EXCELLENT."

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the *empty bottles* have been dishonestly *refilled* with the *poisonous trash* very often *sold* in *India under* the *name of Whisky*, this is therefore to *caution* consumers to carefully examine the *Capsules* and *Corks* to see they have not been *tampered with*; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are *branded* with *Trade Mark. Legal proceedings* will be taken against persons *infringing* the *rights* of the *Shippers*.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS AND GLOVERS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO

LADY FERGUSSON.

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

Pompadour Shoes, High Heels, at...	...	...	...Rs. 9, 13, and 15 per pair
Do. Boots	do.	...	... „ 20 „
Black Satin Shoes	...	...	... „ 10 „
Black and White Satin Shoes	...	...	... „ 8 „
Ladies' White Kid Gloves, 12 Buttons...	...	...	... Rs. 10 per pair
Do. Black do. 8 Buttons...	...	...	... „ 8 „
Do. Coloured do. 3 and 4 Buttons ..	...	...	... „ 3 & 4 „

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

20th January, 1881.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES FOR RACES.

THE new Pocket CHRONOGRAPH WATCH, INVENTED and MANUFACTURED by Messrs. F. L. & Co., is not only the BEST, but also the CHEAPEST ever offered for sale.

The Watch had a marked success at the Bombay Races in January last, and also at the Secunderabad, Mhow, Meerut, and Calcutta Races, and Gentlemen connected with Racing will be glad to learn that a fine supply is again to hand.

IN GERMAN SILVER CASE	...	...	...Rs. 80
„ FINE „	„	...	... „ 85
„ 18-CARAT GOLD „	„	...	... „ 150

Description :—The Watch is middle-size, keyless, patent lever, crystal glass front and back, going 32 hours.

There are two dials, one in front with the hour, minute, and short second hands, the other is on the back of the watch divided in seconds and fractions of a second. Over it runs the long second or chronograph hand. This dial is cut out from the centre up to near the seconds, having the whole chronograph mechanism visible to the eye.

On pressing on the winding nut the second hand will start from the fig. 12, on pressing again the hand will stop immediately, on pressing a third time the hand will fly back to the starting point. In a case of false start this peculiarity of the watch is invaluable.

We guarantee the watch to regulate within a few seconds in 24 hours, the difference in time for 5 minutes being therefore only from 0·02 to 0·05 of a second, a result impossible to arrive at with chronographs going only from 15 minutes to 2 hours.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLO GARDENS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8,
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
AND
MASQUERADE FETE.

The Committee have arranged with
MR. P. MOWIS,
4, Tamarind Lane,
To supply Calico Fancy Dresses and Dominoes on sale of hire. Mr. Mowis will also be in attendance at the Garden on the night of the 8th with Dresses. Masks may also be had at the doors.

EVENING DRESS IS ADMISSIBLE.

SUPPER ON THE TABLE AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Tickets Single ..... } including } Rs. 3
Gentleman with one or two Ladies } Supper. } Rs. 5

Tickets may be had at SOUNDY & Co.

APOLLO GARDENS.

SATURDAY, FEB. 12TH.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF SEASON.
RECHERCHE PROGRAMME.
NOVELTY,
NOVELTY.
WILLARD'S COMBINATION.
COME ONE COME ALL.
DON'T MISS THE LAST NIGHT.
SATURDAY NEXT.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 27, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C., beg to inform their constituents and the public generally that they send out SUPPLIES FROM HOME (not necessarily in large quantities at a time) of every description at wholesale prices direct from any manufacturer or dealer that may be named, original invoices being rendered to their constituents. Purchasers have found this plan the most convenient (it not being necessary to remit cash with the orders) and economical that has as yet been offered to residents in India. Orders can be sent either direct to them in London, or through their corresponding firm in Bombay, Messrs. William Watson & Co., 25, Apollo Street, who will send forward the orders, receive remittances, and furnish all particulars that may be desired.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size ..... „	3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Sub-committee of the BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND will be held in the Secretariat on WEDNESDAY, the 9th February, 1881, at 4 o'clock P. M.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, } Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 4th February, 1881.

A CARD.

MRS. M. FITZGERALD, possessing a Diploma in Midwifery from the Obstetric College in Dublin, will be glad to ATTE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 7.

REUTER'S closing telegram of Saturday's date from London gives nothing new of a commercial character which we have not already noticed. A general dulness seems to have settled down for the time being on all the markets in which Bombay is interested, and some portion at least of the advantages to be derived from our large crops of export produce, seems likely to be lost in the reduced prices they will realise.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	15,09,221
Do. do. Branches	Dec. ,,	30,642
Other Deposits	Inc. ,,	4,06,408
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	10,26,323
Loans	Inc. ,,	8,33,658
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	3,11,349
Cash with Correspondents	Dec. ,,	5,89,012
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	7,21,440

The net reduction in the Cash Balance may be taken as the equivalent of the increase in the trade demand. This, with the quietness we have had in exports lately, may be taken as an indication of the extended demand we are likely to see when trade becomes more active, and dearer Money, therefore, can only be a question of a few weeks.

EXCHANGE this morning opened firm at Saturday's top-rate, and during the day an advance of 1-32d. was established in Bank Bills. There has, however, been only a very limited business done. Sellers do not seem disposed to come out at all freely at higher rates, and notwithstanding the rise, the feeling at the close is not particularly strong.

We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 7 5/8d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	Is. 7 19-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	Is. 7 13-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	Is. 7 29-32d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	Is. 7 15 16d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,,	2f. 10½c.	,,

On Calcutta, the rate for demand drafts has receded to 1-16 per cent. premium.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been steadier with rather more enquiry, and we now quote :—Fours, Rs. 100½ to ¼ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100½ to ⅝.

The SHARE MARKET, on the whole, has been quiet with only a limited business passing. In Bank Shares there is no change of any kind. Colaba Land Shares are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 900. In Press companies we notice an advance of Rs. 20 in Albert Company of Kurrachee and Rs. 10 in French Press. Mofussil Company are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 362½. Spinning and Weaving Mills are quiet. In Albert there is a decline of Rs. 50, in Dhurrumsey of Rs. 30, in New Great Eastern Rs. 7½, and in Prince of Wales and Soonderdass Rs. 5. Angio-Indian have advanced Rs. 2, Manockjee Petit and Victoria Rs. 5. Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company are Rs. 15 lower at Rs. 320.

COTTON to-day has been somewhat peculiar. On the strength of the Liverpool and New York advices of Saturday a very general feeling prevailed at the outset that we should see a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy established. The faintest indication of easier rates, however, at once brought out buyers, and a large business has been done during the day—probably 4,000 bales—at barely a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Even at the close we are strong, notwithstanding the report of weak opening messages from Liverpool, and the simple fact seems to be that until we quit of all the early sales at high rates, we are not likely to see much of a fall here. Closing quotations are :—

Good Omra, March	dely	.... Rs.	213	per candy
F. G. F. ,,	,,	,, ... ,,	199	,,
G. F. ,,	,,	,, ... ,,	189	,,
Good Broach, ,,	,,	,, ... ,,	230	,,
Good Dhollera, April	,,	,, ... ,,	212	,,

SEEDS are quiet at unchanged prices. Wheat is As. 8 per candy lower, both on the spot and to arrive.

FREIGHTS are very quiet, for Liverpool 31s. 3d. is now the quoted rate, but there are still relets offering for the Mediterranean ports at comparitively low figures. Owners continue firm about distant shipment, 40s. being still the figure named for April-May loading.

PIECE-GOODS show no change of any kind. The off-take is still limited, and prices in the bazaar have undergone no change. From first hands transactions are insignificant.

COALS are quiet at unaltered prices. For distant delivery there are still buyers, but the large arrivals depress ready rates.

THE IMPORT AND EXPORT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

I.—Imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1880-81 :—

IN THE MONTH OF DEC., 1880.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	23,83,895	23,35,663	47,19,558
Exports	6,694	9,11,001	9,20,698
Net imports	23,77,201	14,24,659	37,98,860
FIRST 9 MONTHS.			
Imports	2,68,38,023	4,26,39,513	6,94,97,536
Exports	1,50,636	4,14,10,021	1,15,60,657
Net Imports	2,67,07,387	3,12,29,492	5,79,36,879

II.—Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1880-81 :—

IN THE MONTH OF DEC., 1880.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (Assay Value)	6,58,081	3,35,256	9,93,337
Coined & Examined,	..	12,79,670	12,79,670
FIRST 9 MONTHS.			
Coined and Bullion received (Assay Value)	89,96,494	2,33,11,479	3,73,37,973
Coined & Examined.	96,87,978	3,09,71,310	4,06,62,288

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 5th February as compared with the statement issued on the 29th January :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 29. Rs.	Feb. 5. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	40,63,782	41,54,511
Do. do. at Branches	7,97,099	7,66,457
Other Deposits	2,56,35,234	2,60,11,612
Post Bills	28,179	21,233
Cash Credits, undrawn	1,33,531	3,81,065
	4,50,57,775	4,38,67,908
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	63,47,313	53,18,990
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	11,41,626	11,46,883
Loans, on Security of do	73,21,029	81,54,687
Current Accounts, overdrawn	8,259	8,906
Bills Discounted	1,22,78,173	1,25,89,822
Stamps	3,171	3,341
Head Stock Rs. 5,48,105		
Amount applied in reduction 2,15,000	3,30,075	3,33,105
Cash Balances with Correspondents	8,69,970	2,80,058
Cash and Currency Notes	1,67,54,212	1,60,32,762
Cash and Currency Notes	1,50,57,775	4,38,67,908

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship County of Carnarvon, 1,270 tons, Captain R. Roberts, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE ship J. Harkness, 1,373 tons, Captain E. T. Ansbury, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (1st Oct.) with a cargo of 1,658 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship Cosmo, 1,220 tons, Captain R. D. Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (21st Sept.) with a cargo of 1,755 tons. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE ship Nebo, 1,382 tons, Captain R. Milne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (30th Sept.) with a cargo of 1,843 tons coals and 3,858 bars iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Bell and Co.

THE ship Morayshire, 1,428 tons, Captain W. Cooper, which arrived in harbour on the 5th inst. from Sunderland (7th Oct.) brought a cargo of 2,129 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steamer Zulu, 870 tons, Captain L. Hubback, which arrived in harbour on the 5th inst. from Cardiff (2nd Jan.) brought a cargo of 590 packages and 45,300 bars iron, 300 cases copper, 25 packages merchandise, 225 cases brass, 674 tinplates, and 480 bundles iron sheets. The vessel is consigned to Messrs McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Cosmo	Thomson	Cardiff, Sept. 21.
	J. Harkness	Ansbury	Liverpool, Oct. 1.
	Nebo	Milne	Cardiff, Sept. 30.

The ship County of Carnarvon, Roberts, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Swordsman, to Calcutta.
Steamer Clan Alpine, to Liverpool via Kurrachee.
Steamer Puttialla, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steam John Mary Church, to London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 4.

Bartholomew, Lieut.-Col., Staff-Corps, on medical certificate, from Belgaum.

FEBRUARY 5.

Carsey, Lieut., R. H. A., on leave, from Seccundrabad.

FEBRUARY 7.

Thomson, Major, Asst. Adjt.-Genl., on leave, from Umballa.
Readcliffe, Lieut., 14th Sikhs, on leave, from Umballa.
Tillard, Major, R. H. A., on leave from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 7.

Turton, Col., 4th Goorkhas, on leave.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, February 7, 1881.

1. The usual Adjutant's parade will take place on Wednesday next, the 9th inst., at the Oval at 6-30, a.m. All members are requested to attend. Dress, red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements.

2. Vol. W. T. Plimmer is attached to H. Company during the time he is in Kirkee.

3. Vol. J. Cannon having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to B. Company.

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Acting Adjt., B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 8.

(Before the Hon Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

257-80—Jefferson B and D—Jairam Luckmidass vs Bai Dhunbai and another—Tobin and R.
562-76—Ardeshir and H—Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy vs C A Turner—Hearn, C and L.
552-78—Mulice and B—Bai Jinbai and another vs Dorabjee Nusserwanjee Mistry and others.
394-80—Shapurjee and T—Thackersey Khetsey and others vs Khimjee Virdhaun.
85-80—In person—Canjee Bhaijee and others vs Vundrawan Premjee and another—Payne and G.
396-79—Shapurjee and T—Ruttonjee Dhunjeebhoy Mistry vs Motibai and others.
228-78—R. M. Sayani—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs Kessowjee Naik and another—Hore C. and R.
325-80—Khunderao M—Hajee Meya Ahmed Esmail and Co. vs Memon Abba Oosman and others—J. Macfarlane.
71-80—R. M. Sayani—Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy vs Ebrahim Alloo Trecamani and another.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

538-79—Shapurjee and T—Khimjee Jairam vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey—Tyabjee and S.
360-80—Payne and G.—Fazulbhoy Lalljee and another vs Mahomed Hajee Ally.
411-80—Mooljee and B.—Damodur Trimbuk Nency vs Cassum Mahomed Durvesh and another.—C. Tyabjee.
502-80—Imperson—Esmaljee Shaikbhoy and others vs Abdool Hoosin Meya Khan and another.
511-80—In person—Jaikissondass Hurkissondass and another vs Dhumbai—Payne and G.

Long Causes.

79-80—Hearn, C and L—Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia and another vs the Nursey S and W Co—Ardeshir and H.—Part heard.
396-78—Payne and G—Janardhan Ramchunder vs the National S and W Co—Shapurjee and T—Part heard.
477-80—Ardeshir and H.—Ludha Lakhmsey vs Ramchunder Bhowanishunker and another.—R. M. Sayani.
271-78—Jefferson, B and D—Khimjee Jewa and others vs. Cassibai—Hearn, C and L.
23-80—R. M. Sayani—Pung Shri Purgutnam vs Lalldas Govurdhundas and another—Balkrishna and R.
552-80—Hore, C. and R.—Dharamchund Kusuri vs. Toolsidass Oomersey and others.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

For Judgment.

267-80—Ardeshir and H—Meherbai and another vs Perozbai—Chalk and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

577-80—A. F. Turner—Bhaidass Nursey and others vs Jewrai Ruttonjee.
11-81—R. M. Sayani—Thacker Dossa Moraricc vs Chatoorbhooj Jewraj.
14-81—Hore C. and S.—Sicka Kaya and another vs Madhowdass Premjee and another—Crawford and B.

Long Causes.

512-80—In person, (paupers)—Ashabeeand another vs Cama, Jeejeebhoy and Cama and Nanu and H—Part heard.
217-80—Ardashir and H—Ruttonji Shapoorji Dubash vs the Government Savings Bank and another—R V Hearn.
420-80—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Govind Ramchunder—Shamrao P.
499-80—Shapurji and T—Chutturbhooj Khimji and another vs Cassibai—Hearn, C and L.

POSTAL NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that on and after the 10th instant the Overland Mail-steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Thursday in the fair season, and every Tuesday in the monsoon, at 5 p. m., and that the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p. m.
Newspapers, books, and patterns—up to 1-30 p. m.
Registered letters—up to 2 p. m.
Registered letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 3-30 p. m.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each) will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-15 p. m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p. m., and registered letters at 1-30 p. m.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail-steamer after 3-30 p. m., and up to starting time (5 p. m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

C. A. STUART, Presidency Post Master.
Bombay, General Post Office, 8th Feb., 1881.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

APPLICATIONS for RELIEF from the BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND should be sent through the Military Authorities, whose Verification of the validity of each claim is necessary, and when such verification cannot be obtained the identification of the applicant by the Local Civil Authority or by one of the Local Secretaries of the Fund is necessary. It is requested that applications for relief may be sent in immediately.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, } Honorary Secretaries.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANT LIFE.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANT HEALTH.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANT GROWTH.

THE ONLY FOOD—(SAVORY & MOORE'S).

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INFANTS.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER'S MILK.

SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND ST., LONDON.
Obtainable everywhere.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY
OF
BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes ; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12-lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE, and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL—February 5th, at Barsee, Donald, the beloved child of Archibald and Adelaide Campbell, aged 4 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAITHNESS—February 3rd, at Calcutta, the wife of J. E. Caithness, of a daughter.
MCCUDDEN—January 31st, at Gya, the wife of E. G. J. McCudden, Executive Engineer, Patna and Gya State Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LEMARCHANT—DRING—February 3rd, at Dilkoosha, A. P. Le Marchant, Captain, H. M.'s 39th Regiment, to Annie, eldest daughter of Major W. Dring, A. P. D.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1881.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON'S recent University address was limited in scope as compared with the orations of previous Chancellors, but on the topics selected for treatment his remarks appear to us to have been, on the whole, very business-like and practical. Beginning with a graceful allusion to the eminent predecessors who have from time to time presided on Convocation day, Sir James expressed his cordial sympathy with the University, and his gratification at the evidence he saw that the institution is discharging efficiently an important work. In the congratulations he addressed to the young men before him on the "honoured prize" they had obtained, there was no trace of the hostility to the national system of higher education which some would have us believe has taken hold of Government. And the Governor's good wishes for the newly-admitted graduates, who, he hoped, might find in the ceremony of the day only the beginning of a long and useful career, need not be supposed to be the less hearty or sincere if the time has come when Government can no longer, in the general interest, do much more for the young men than wish them, as Sir James did, godspeed. In his apology for his list of Fellows Sir James was, perhaps, not quite so happy. It was, we venture to think, a mistake to defend appointments which had not, so far at least, been made the object of attack ; and if Sir James, in the step he took, only followed his predecessors, who have shown a touchiness on the point for which there was, perhaps, in their case more reason, it is a pity, we think, that he based the claim to the distinction on "educational eminence and service in the cause of education." We do not suppose that by educational eminence the speaker can have meant learning, But if he did not mean learning, then a claim which is as strong as the one signalled out as the sole claim was unaccountably ignored ; and it must be added that Sir James's description of his motives is the more extraordinary when we compare it with his list. We have already said that if the list is in fault it is by way of omission rather than commission, which is something to be thankful for. But the omission we chiefly regret, is precisely that which we should least have expected in view of Sir James's apology. We have long, however, been of opinion that the present system of appointing from year to year a batch of miscellaneous persons of various claims to the distinction to be Fellows of the University of Bombay has effected all the good that can be expected from it, and should now pass away. The twenty-nine persons named as Fellows in the Act of Incorporation were the University. They were entrusted with the work of electing the executive body and settling, in consultation with that executive body, all the details of examinations and the like. They formed the body corporate, and the institution could not have been started in any other way. But the University now numbers hundreds of her own graduates, who may fairly claim to have at least a deliberative voice in her councils. At present they have absolutely no *locus standi* whatever in their own *Alma Mater*. We are not sorry that His Excellency in Council has this year inserted in the annual list of Fellows one or two who have no other claim that we know of to the distinction than that they have taken the highest degree in the University. But theirs is a claim which goes a great deal further than the few admitted. And the admission of the favoured few cannot fail to be misconstrued if the attempt to make the Fellowship serve the double purpose of a mark of distinction and a recognition of academical status is persisted in. We should like to see the list of Fellows closed, and a general council or convocation formed of all graduates, with the right to address the executive of the University on all points of interest, and with a limited representation on that executive. This would leave the University free to grant degrees *honoris causa*, and would free Government from a task which has become more and more embarrassing as a false situation developes itself.

In the main part of his address it is just possible, we suppose, that Sir James kept to some extent in view the division of his subject adopted by his predecessor last year. If so, we would fain express our thankfulness that Sir James thought fit to ignore altogether the topic on which Sir Richard Temple more especially dilated. On the occasion referred to the late Chancellor had something indeed to say about "the maintenance and development of our higher education in arts," as also of "the better regulating and systematizing of education in natural and physical science." But arts and sciences alike were then to his impulsive mind as nothing compared with the supreme importance of "instruction in moral philosophy, or ethics, or the science of human duty." In spite of this characteristic attempt to get a hold of a thing by giving it three alternative names, Sir Richard appeared to us at the time to be unable to frame for himself, or to convey to his audience, any intelligent idea of what it was which he conceived to be essential for the future welfare of the University. The nearest approach he got to a definition was the statement that the ethical instruction he desiderated was specially requisite for the students of science, "in order to prevent their imagining that there is nothing beyond the conceptions with which they are familiar, however lofty and wide these may be." A reference also to it as "that moral culture which shall impress on every youth his duty towards God and towards his neighbour" showed that Sir Richard Temple thought with Socrates—though not, perhaps, as Socrates—that virtue is a matter of education, and that a careful study of some half-dozen distractingly diverse theories with regard to the nature of right and wrong must lead as straight to right conduct as Euclid does to geometrical science, or Sir Richard's own food-ration to physical well-being. But, whatever it was he was aiming at, there can be no doubt that Sir Richard was terribly in earnest about it last year. We believe we owe it entirely to the late General Election that a complete scheme of instruction in morals has not been imposed on our University, beginning with the Laws of Manu and going down to an elementary hand-book on the subject which the Chancellor had intimated his intention of compiling so soon as he should be able to find leisure. It is a relief, as we have said, to find that Sir James Fergusson had not a word to say on what it must be presumed he does not agree with Sir Richard in regarding as a "radical defect" in our University.

In speaking of the maintenance and development of our higher education in arts, Sir James took occasion to say, with reference to the great number of failures at Matriculation, that he believed they marked rather the high standard required by the University than the insufficient preparation which the candidates had received. We hope this is true; but it is an explanation which does not, we venture to think, entirely vindicate the conduct of the University in this important matter. It has often been remarked before, but the observation is one which will bear repeating, that the Matriculation Examination, as at present conducted, is an attempt to make one instrument do the work of two. For it is used by the Educational Department as a register of the results actually obtained in the schools throughout the country, and at the same time by the colleges as an entrance examination. And to these two functions, which interfere in the most serious way with each other, its third and proper one, of being the first in a series of examinations for degrees in arts, is to a great extent, we fear, sacrificed. As a school examination it is evident that it should take impartial cognizance of all the subjects which it is considered desirable to teach in school. As an entrance examination, the point to be specially enquired into is, the student's fitness to profit by collegiate instruction. As a degree examination more weight might suitably be allowed to attach to general excellence than is possible when the various details of school-work have to be tested. Any change would, of course, have to be made after due consideration. But the present system stands, to our minds, absolutely condemned by the fact that the proportion of failures at what ought to be a mere entrance examination is, as we see from the Syndicate's report, exactly the same as that which obtains at the B.A. examination. This is a state of things to which, we fancy, it would be hard to find a parallel anywhere ; and we cannot but think that it must act injuriously in more ways than one on the development of education throughout the country. Before passing from the Matriculation Examination, it is satisfactory to note from the Syndicate's report that the number of candidates, which has stood at a comparatively low figure ever since the famine, has gone back to something like its old level : 1,266 candidates were examined this year as against 1,093 in the year 1879-80 and 932 in 1878-79.

In his remarks on the "better regulating and systematising of education in natural and physical science," Sir James, it was evident, carried his audience with him ; and we would fain hope that a speedy and prompt response will be given to the earnest appeal he made for liberality on the part of private benefactors in a matter which must be dealt with by private benefactions, if it is to be dealt with at all. In the speech to which we have made occasional reference throughout this article, Sir Richard Temple assured the University that the Government would perform its part by providing the necessary teaching power in the colleges. Sir Richard, we have no doubt, when he gave that promise, hoped to be able to do more as Governor for the endowment of scientific education than was found practicable. Be that as it may, the condition in which matters have been allowed to rest could not be put better than in Sir James's words :—"I find in the Elphinstone College, which I suppose occupies the most prominent place amongst our colleges, there are eight well-paid professors of arts and other branches, but for physical science there is but one, and he is not paid so highly as the others." Sir James might have added that the single professor referred to has gone home on sick leave ; so that for the time there is absolutely no provision whatever for scientific education in Bombay. This is a reproach which we are persuaded there are sufficient riches and sufficient patriotism in Bombay to wipe away. We shall not enlarge here on the advantages to Bombay and to India, which may be confidently expected from a development, according to knowledge, of the material resources of the country. We cordially subscribe to all that Sir James Fergusson had to say on that subject. But we beseech the wealthy among our citizens to note that the endowment to scientific education for which we plead is an absolute necessity if these golden dreams are to be realized. It is idle to think that Government, that is to say, the general tax-payer, in days like these can fill this void. Let Bombay follow the example of Dundee, where in the last few weeks a College of Science has been founded, fully equipped, through the munificence of a single benefactor. Sir David Baxter, of that town, has come forward with a single donation of £120,000 for the purpose. Is there no one to imitate his good deed here ?

THE Bombay Government seems to us to be taking a very mistaken course with regard to the presidency magistrates. It is admitted on all hands to be very desirable that the magistrates, in their respective courts, shall be men of independence both in character and position, so that the public may be able to look up to their decisions with some confidence and respect. This was evidently the view of the framers of the Presidency Magistrates Act, which made the magistrates independent not only of one another, but of the Government, the High Court itself being their sole superior and court of revision. In November last, however, the Government issued a Resolution in the Judicial Department, in which a suggestion was made which, if carried out, will have the effect of altering the status of the presidency magistrates *inter se*, and, as it seems to us, of greatly lowering their status and indirectly militating seriously against their independence. A letter of the Chief Secretary, stating the object in view, set forth that His Excellency in Council considered that rules should be framed which should "affirm the power of the Chief Magistrate to send for the record of any case decided by either of the junior magistrates, with a view to examining the procedure followed, and when there may be a reason to believe that injustice has been done, to bringing the case to the notice of the High Court." Now this proposal was based upon an entirely erroneous notion of the powers conferred by the Presidency Magistrates Act. By that Act all three magistrates are upon an equal footing, save and except that one of them is the Chief Magistrate, he being invested with revenue jurisdiction, and the prescribed channel for communications between the Bench and the Government. The expression "junior magistrates" does not occur in the Act ; all are alike "presidency magistrates." It was never contemplated that any one of them should exercise any power of overhauling the proceedings in the courts of his colleagues ; all were alike placed, in respect of necessary supervision, under the High Court. However, in compliance with the Government resolution of the 2nd November, Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, drafted the following rule, which he submitted to the Government as one which would carry out the recommendation contained in that resolution :—"The Chief Magistrate shall, whenever he thinks proper, send for the record of any case decided by either of the junior magistrates, with a view to examining the procedure followed, and where there may be reason to believe that injustice has been done, to bringing the case to the notice of the High Court with reference to Section 147 of the High Court's Criminal Procedure Act X. of 1875." This proposed rule was submitted in due course to the then acting Advocate General, Mr. Latham, and subsequently to the Advocate General himself, Mr. Marriott. The acting Advocate General objected to the rule *en bloc*, seeing that there was nothing in the Presidency Magistrates Act to justify it. It was, in his view, *ultra vires*, and could be of no binding force. Later on it was submitted, as we have said, to Mr. Marriott, and that lawyer proposed to cut the rule down to the following simple provision :—"The Chief Magistrate shall, whenever he thinks proper, send for the record of any case decided by either of the junior magistrates." The rule thus truncated would not have been open to the objection of being *ultra vires*, inasmuch as anyone may, if he thinks fit, send for the record of any case decided by any of the magistrates, and it would be hard if the Chief Magistrate were debarred from a privilege shared by all Her Majesty's subjects. But the amended draft has the disadvantage of not pointing out the purpose for which the record of any case might be called for : a rule so framed might as well, indeed, not be called into existence at all. Whether the Government will ultimately decide to issue Mr. C. P. Cooper's draft rule, or to follow the advice of Mr. Latham and reject it *en bloc*, or that of Mr. Marriott to reject whatever is in it of meaning or significance, we cannot at this moment say ; indeed, we believe the Government itself has not quite made up its mind. But if it be still in doubt it may be led to reconsider the matter very carefully by reflecting on the incidents of a case brought only a few days ago before one of the so-called junior magistrates in the Presidency Court, and now the subject of gossip of the whole police court world. A young man, a sweeper, was charged before Mr. Ryan with assaulting, with intent to outrage her modesty, a young married woman, 17 years of age, also a sweeper by calling. The facts as set forth in the evidence were simple enough. The acensed seeing the young woman in a passage, went into it, fastened the door, and committed the assault complained of. The cries of the woman attracted the attention of a purdasi on duty in a neighbouring house. He went to the entrance of the passage but found it fastened. Presently the accused came out, followed by the complainant, crying, who immediately charged him with the offence. The prisoner, when asked for his defence, simply said that he had been falsely accused, and gave no explanation whatever of the facts that went to corroborate the direct testimony : thereupon the magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Shortly after Mr. Cooper, the Chief Magistrate, sent to his colleague, Mr. Ryan, a written request for the particulars of the case, in accordance with the provisions of the draft rule which, as we have just mentioned, is still under the consideration of the Government. The facts, Mr. Cooper stated, were, as represented to him, that the woman was under the authority of the man, who was lawfully in the passage for the purpose of compelling her to do certain work, and that upon her refusing and his insisting she called out and made the charge of which he was, by the hypothesis, wrongly convicted. Now we have here a full exemplification of the mischievous character of the informal supervisorship which it is proposed to confer upon the Chief Magistrate with respect to his two colleagues. There was not a word of truth in the allegation preferred as an after-thought, that the accused had some authority over the woman, and that he was rightfully in the passage to compel her to do her work ; nevertheless upon that baseless fiction the decision arrived at by the magistrate who tried the case was vexatiously called in question, and the propriety of his action therein placed in doubt. It is easy to understand that if the magistrates are to be thus harassed and compelled to do their work not with a sole regard to the evidence placed before them and its probabilities, but to the possible, and even highly probable, misapprehension of whatever they do, their efficiency must be seriously impaired, and the administration of justice must inevitably become halting and timid to a degree. Of course it is quite possible that in some cases errors may be made, and grave miscarriages of justice take place, but the proper safeguard against such contingencies is to be found in the regular and legal supervision which the High Court is specially authorised by the legislature to exercise, and not a rule of doubtful legality such as that which the Government is now apparently on the point of sanctioning.

THE operations of the G. I. P. Railway Company will continue to be watched with more than usual care now that public attention has lately been called to them by the late sudden imposition and subsequent withdrawal of increased tariff rates. Two matters have come into public notice in the past week affecting the position of the company : one was the published return of the traffic for the week ending 22nd Junnary, the other was a circular on the railway rates on full-pressed cotton. The former of these showed that for the week mentioned above the receipts exceeded those of the corresponding week of the previous year by Rs. 1,28,578. Of this increase Rs. 59,495 came from wheat alone, Rs. 10,808 from other food-grains, and Rs. 40,269 from seeds ; making a total increase of Rs. 1,10,572 from the articles which the railway directors now propose to discourage by an increased tariff ! If the board wish for arguments to induce it to withdraw from the untenable position it has taken, there could be none more conclusive than this published return. It is true that a small proportion of the increase comes from the State railways lately made over to its charge, but the increase from these form a very inconsiderable proportion of the total. The directors have acknowledged the justice of the demand for a considerable notice of the change by postponing the increase for three months ; they have further admitted the reasoning of the mercantile community by reducing the proposed increase by about two-thirds. They will, we are sure, do well now to accept the opinions of the mercantile body still further and postpone indefinitely the suggested increase. The weekly returns for the past four months have shown a very rapid growth of traffic, and nothing could be clearer than that the true policy of the company lies in developing, and not restricting, this growth. The next matter to which we would call attention is the new circular laying down the rates for cotton. We have already called attention to the fact that owing to some apparent oversight, the rates for cotton on this railway have been so adjusted that in shipping cotton from up-country to Bombay a saving of over Rs. 4 per candy could be effected by booking the cotton to Tanna and then re-booking it to Bombay, or by booking it to Dadur and then carting it in. For more than two years this has been known to, and acted on by, the native merchants, and within the past six months this diversion of trade has grown to very large proportions, so large as to wake up, at last, the G. I. P. R. traffic department. One would have thought that the first lot of cotton booked to Tanna would have excited suspicion there. Every tyro in the railway department must have known that there was no market at Tanna for cotton ; but when it was found that the cotton was re-booked to Bombay without unloading some one surely might have "smelt a rat." But no : for two long years have the shrewd native merchants been getting the advantage of the railway and of their European competitors ; and it has taken this long time to rouse the railway authorities. At last a circular has been issued which has removed this anomaly. Here is another argument for postponing any enhancement of rates ; for an increase of Rs. 4 per candy on a considerable amount of cotton will be no small item to supplement the already large increase in receipts from wheat and salt. If to an increased traffic there be added increased vigilance on the part of the traffic department, so that they get the full returns from the rates which are not complained of, they may get all the returns the board think necessary for fair dividends.

WE reproduce in another column to-day an article from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* on the subject of the Kolhapur Conspiracy case and the feelings of the native population towards the British rule and the British people generally, which is instructive as giving an idea of educated native opinion on these matters. The writer expresses himself very frankly, and there is much truth in his remarks. There is, no doubt, among ignorant masses of the population, a strong feeling of dislike for our Government and of antipathy towards us and our customs. It is also very true that any widespread attempt to follow out such dislike and antipathy to their natural conclusions—subversion of British rule—would be utterly hopeless. And it is equally true, though the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* forgets to tell us this, that the success of such a movement, if it could be successful, would be the worst possible thing for India. It is noticeable that the writer of the *Patrika* article, in all the various aspects from which he regards the situation, does not speak of the benefits that have accrued to the country and to the people from British rule, as inclining even the educated classes to regard our presence here with entire satisfaction ; but he attributes the toleration with which the more intelligent regard us mainly to the fact of their higher education having thoroughly convinced them of the British power, and given them the knowledge that "one Englishman, however unprotected, has fifty thousand British bayonets behind his back to protect him." Such conspiracies as that of Kolhapur the *Amrita* attributes to the absence of this knowledge from amongst the totally ignorant and superstitious of the population, amongst the masses of the people of India in fact, and to the presence of "reckless men in every community, who can be led to commit most dreadful outrages for the sake of present gains." The remedy for this state of things, the *Amrita* considers, is the extension of education, and a more intimate communication between the *sahib logue*, in the interior districts especially, and the people. "They" (the British), the writer says, "have never tried to know the people of India, and they have never allowed themselves to be known to the people. It is only the exclusiveness of Englishmen in India and the ignorance which prevails in the country that lead people to swallow meaningless stories against the most advanced nation in the world."

THE *Pioneer* is in error when referring to the young officer worthy of the Victoria Cross. The gallant action was performed by Lieutenant Walter Adye, 83rd Foot, not his brother of the Hyderabad Contingent. Many officers of the late garrison of Kandahar regret very much General Primrose's decision in the matter, of not forwarding, on some technical grounds, the recommendations made to him respecting Lieutenants Waller and Adye.

MAJOR-GENERAL PHAYRE, on being relieved about the 12th instant by Brigadier-General James, will hand over his charge of the Kandahar lines of communication, and proceed to Mhow, travelling *viâ* Mooltan, to take up the command of the Mhow Division. Many of General Phayre's friends will regret that he has preferred the rail

TELEGRAMS.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF ASSAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 7.

Sir Steuart Bayley will not take leave as at first arranged. Mr. Elliott will take over charge of Assam on the 1st of March, when Sir S. Bayley will proceed to Hyderabad, formally taking charge there from Sir Richard Meade on the 1st of April.

THE SONTHALI DISTURBANCES.

Colonel Gordon, ranking as Brigadier General with the troops at the scene of the Sonthali disturbances, has arrived at Muddapore, which, for the present, will be his head-quarters, pending the further development of the difficulty.

SUSPENSION OF A BANKING HOUSE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

Nicholls and Co., bankers, of Calcutta, and financial agents to the *Statesman*, have refused payment to-day.

THE CENSUS OPERATIONS IN SONTHALIA.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

The census is progressing well among the Sonthals of Hazaribagh and Manbhoom. A genuine fear of the census operations appears to exist among the Sonthals of the Sonthal Parganahs owing to false rumours which have spread to neighbouring districts, but without producing any serious opposition to the census. The preliminary census will be completed in the Sonthal Parganahs, but the synchronous enumeration there on the 17th February will now be abandoned.

Troops are stationed in various parts of the district, and more are held in reserve. No bloodshed is reported anywhere.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Government has laid the papers concerning South African affairs upon the table of the House. Conciliatory messages have passed between the Governor of the Cape and Mr. Brand, the President of the Orange Free State, on the subject of Lord Kimberley's promise, that if the Boers desisted from their armed opposition to us at the present moment, a satisfactory arrangement would be made.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

Advices from the West Coast of Africa state that the Ashantees have demanded of the British authorities the surrender of the fugitive chief who is now in British territory, and that the demand has been refused.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Latest reports from the beleaguered garrisons in the Transvaal are of a cheering nature.

GENERAL SIR F. ROBERTS.

The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that General Sir F. Roberts will succeed Sir Donald Stewart in the Viceroy's Council.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

The tone of Greece in reference to the frontier question is moderating.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

There are indications in Ireland of a resumption of the payment of rents.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, FEB. 6.

News has been received that General Skobeleff's van has reached the Tejend river.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The Bombay mails of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, FEB. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 5.

The Anchor line steamer India left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SUEZ, FEB. 7.

The Anchor line steamer Hispania left Suez today at 8 a.m. for Bombay.

ADEN, FEB. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hallamshire, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

ADEN, FEB. 5.

The B. I. S. N.Co.'s steamer Annandale left here this evening.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81⅞
4½ do.	88⅛
3 do. Consols for account	98⅞
5 do. French Rente, 1872	119¼ ex-coup.
Bar Silver	51 5-16

Arrivals—Timor and Vorwaerts.
Departure—Livadia.

THE Gymkhana annual sports, which were fixed for the 25th and 26th instant, have been postponed till Friday and Saturday, the 4th and 5th March.

No. 1 Mountain Battery, stationed at Poona, has been placed under orders to proceed to Afghanistan in relief of No. 2 battery. The latter, on its return to India, will be stationed at Poona.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. CARNEGY, accompanied by Major Adam, Assistant Quartermaster-General, has left Mhow on a tour of annual inspection to Nusseerabad and Neemuch.

WE hear that the Commander-in-Chief has ordered a full-dress parade of all the troops in garrison for Wednesday next at 5 p. m., on the ground in front of the Gymkhana.

MR. A. O. HUME, the eminent naturalist, and author of "The Game Birds of India," is at present, we believe, in Manipur, the *ultima thule* of the British Asian Empire eastwards, of the fauna of which very little is at present known.

NAWAB INAYAT ALI KHAN, who acted as aide-de-camp to General Watson in Kurrum, has presented a donation of Rs. 2,000 to the Punjab University College, with instructions to divide the sum into two scholarships, one to be set apart for the kazi's examination, and the other for the arts, the former in the name of Mr. Lepel Griffin, and the latter in that of General Roberts.

REGARDING the semi-official denial that Government had anything to do with the institution of proceedings against Mr. Knight, the Calcutta *Statesman* says :—We do not think any such statement was ever made. It is true that Mr. Knight and many others believed that the Amir-i-Kabir was but an instrument in the hands of others, and that those others were, or had been, Indian officials. But it was never asserted that the Government of India, or any officer of the Government *acting in his official capacity*, had a hand in the prosecution. Those who have misrepresented us as making the statement that Government was the real prosecutor must have laboured under a misapprehension, unless they wished to do us an injury.

THERE is a Volunteer Presidency match being shot off just now in Calcutta, arranged after the model of the Queen's Prize competition at Wimbledon. The leading twenty in the first stage shoot off for the Viceroy's cup. The best score in the first stage, which was completed on Thursday, was 82 out of the possible 105, made by Volunteer Forsyth, Northern Bengal State Railway Corps. A similar contest for all the volunteers—and we don't see why it should not be open to the regular army also—in the Bombay Presidency would be a good thing; and might be easily arranged, if Colonel Gillespie would take the matter in hand, in connection with the next Central Rifle Meeting at Poona. We have no doubt His Excellency the Viceroy would give a cup for Bombay as well as for Bengal.

THE Viceroy has practically emancipated himself from the hands of his medical advisers, and has once more entered upon the discharge of those official duties which have so long been forbidden him. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—As President of the Legislative Department, he certainly has not had much to do; but meetings of the Executive Council have been frequently held of late, and at these most important questions have been discussed. The outcome of such meetings is not yet apparent; but with the Afghan settlement, the Mysore rendition, the Financial Statement, the Coast Defence Committee's Report, the Vernacular Press Act, and the Press Commissionership, all to be considered and dealt with, there must be ample work for His Excellency and his councillors. Apart from these, the purely ceremonial duties have also to be gone through, and so far Lord Ripon has borne the strain without any signs of a relapse. His visit to Barrackpore last week seems to have given him new strength for the labour he has taken upon his shoulders, and there is now every probability that the duration of his stay in Calcutta may extend at least to the third week in March; so greatly has his health improved. It is true he wisely refrained from being present at either of the balls at Government House, but yesterday the fatigue consequent upon the holding of his first levee here was far greater than any that could be gone through in a ball-room. In the afternoon, too, he paid a return visit of ceremony to the Maharaja Runodip Singh, Prime Minister of Nepal, this exceptional honour being perhaps dictated by the desire which animates the British Government to render our relations with Nepal even more cordial than they have hitherto been; the value of our Goorkha regiments has been greatly enhanced by their behaviour in the Afghan campaign. Mr. Lyall, Foreign Secretary, accompanied His Excellency; and the Maharaja should return to Khatmandu with a due sense of his own importance and a feeling of deep regard for the Viceregal Court.

IN noticing the departure of Sir Neville Chamberlain from Madras, the Madras *Mail* says :—In his social relations Sir Neville retained to the last a courtliness and pleasantness of manner that endeared him to all. In Lady Chamberlain he possessed a helpmeet, whose sweetness and amiability of character won for her a large circle of friends. Among their more intimate acquaintances Sir Neville and his wife were regarded with the warmest feelings of affection and esteem. At "Rutland Gate" their hospitality was always most generously dispensed; and in all charitable undertakings they never failed to set a good example. We may honestly declare that Sir Neville has always been, whether officially or socially, the polished gentleman of a day now fast disappearing. In speaking of his want of success as Commander-in-Chief of the army, we should remember that he has never really recovered from the attack of illness that so nearly carried him off in 1877. He has remained in harness against his doctor's advice, in obedience to the dictates of his conscience, and his loyalty to his Queen and country. So while we regret, for his great reputation's sake, that his service in India was not brought to a close by his resignation two or three years ago, we admit that throughout his tour of duty he has never swerved from the steadfastness of purpose that has ever been his chief characteristic, nor spared himself at the expense of the Government he has so nobly served.

COMPLAINTS are being made by traders in British Burmah of the evil effects of the Burmese Government having sold the sole right to export jaggery to a Chinaman. The customs officers board the steamers in Mandalay, and with iron prongs thrust into every package they suspect to contain this particular article. The effect on lacquered-ware and crockery of this rough treatment is not happy; and unless steps are taken to prevent the Burmese customs officers damaging private traders' goods in their search for contraband, there will probably be some rows on board the steamers or some cases against the Flotilla Company, if they have granted clean receipts for goods which are afterwards damaged in their hands. Meanwhile jaggery has risen largely in price in Lower Burmah, and the Chinaman in whose interest all this searching takes place in Mandalay will doubtless reap large profits from his monopoly, which, however, is strictly against the treaty between England and Upper Burmah negotiated some years ago by General Fytche, and in which teak-timber, earth-oil, and rubies are the only monopolies the Burmese are allowed to retain.

THE marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts will take place during the present month (January), says *Truth*. The day, however, is not definitely fixed. The happy pair will spend the honeymoon in the country in retirement. The forfeiture clause in the will of the late Duchess of St. Albans is to be contested upon several points, amongst others that the bridegroom is not an alien within the meaning of the clause. I am anxious to know whether the usual nuptial shawl from the looms of India will be sent by her Majesty on this interesting occasion. Should there be issue, the eldest son will inherit the title of the mother, but he, as well as the younger children, will bear the family name of the father.

FRANCE has hit upon a new plan for teaching all her able-bodied citizens the use of arms. The city of Paris authorities have determined that the boys of the National Schools shall be grouped into battalions six hundred strong, divided into four companies. Each boy will be equipped with a light rifle, belts, bayonet, loose jacket, cap, and striped trousers. The boys will be drilled weekly and reviewed monthly, and if the experiment—which will be made at first with boys between eleven and thirteen years, of whom there are twenty-three thousand in Paris National Schools—prove successful, the system will be extended.

THE Persian army is said to comprise twenty thousand cavalry, sixty-five thousand infantry, and five thousand artillerymen. With the exception of a few Cossacks, the cavalry are little better than a rabble. Of the infantry, some two thousand have been trained by Austrian officers. The purely Persian portion of the army—only a tenth of the whole—is described as very indifferent. The majority, who though Persian subjects, are of Turkish origin, and speak Turkish, are believed to be much more efficient. Two or three batteries of the artillery might prove serviceable in a land less rugged than Persia, but they are "too heavy for a country where open ground is scarce and roads scarcer." Mountain guns of the Indian pattern would answer better; but the Shah thinks they would not make noise enough.

THE Duke of Northumberland intends, according to *Truth*, to introduce the electric light at Alnwick Castle, and if it is a success there it will no doubt be adopted in other great houses. The magnificent rooms and galleries at Alnwick are admirably calculated to show off the qualities of the light.

AN old association, not without interest to Scotchmen, was snapped recently at Cronstadt, when the three-decker Retvizan, the last of Russia's wooden vessels, was tugged through the ice into the timber mole to be broken up. Ever since 1790, when Vice-Admiral Crown captured the Swedish man-of war Retvizan, there has been a vessel of that name in the Russian service, and it is said that the designation is to be given to one of the two new half-armoured battleships of the Admiral type that are now being constructed at St. Petersburg. Robert Crown was the son of a Perthshire farmer, and his real name was MacGregor. Inspired with an intense longing for the sea, he ran away from home in his eleventh year, and after making a number of voyages in merchantmen, served with credit on board the sloop Sea Horse and frigate Odeon. The English navy, however, did not offer him any hope of personal advancement, and in 1779 he accepted an offer of the Russian Government of an appointment in the Baltic fleet. The occasion was a good one for a seaman fond of fighting, the Russians and the Swedes striving their utmost to crush one another and exercise supremacy in the Baltic. Before he had been many weeks afloat, Captain Crown, with the Russian brig Mercury, had captured the Swedish frigate Venus, and the following year, on board his prize, he had a series of conflicts with the enemy, terminating on the 5th April, 1790, with the memorable encounter with the 62-gun ship of the line Retvizan. The battle was rendered all the more distinctive, because at the very outset the Russian man-of-war Izlaslieff, with Duke Charles of Sudermania on board, engaged the Mercury, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in capturing her. Crown, however, was not to be beaten, and, after a fierce fight, succeeded in boarding the Izlaslieff, which struck her colours. Crown was then transferred to the Retvizan, which, after a long and desperate struggle, succumbed to the Mercury, and was towed into Revel. Crown was rewarded with the rank of admiral, was repeatedly decorated, and died full of honours in 1834. Three of his grandsons served as officers in the English navy, and a descendant, Captain Crown, was talked of as the probable commander of the Livadia.

IF what the *Standard*'s Roman correspondent hints at be true, and the Pope is going out of his mind, the question of his infallibility will, says *Truth*, assume a curious phase. Amongst many savage nations a person of weak mind is regarded as a sort of seer, but whether the infallibility of a Pope will increase or diminish owing to his being affected with lunacy is a matter in regard to which there are no precedents to guide us.

STAFF CORPS PENSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the letter signed "Field Officer," which appeared in your issue of January 22, it is said that the State will be "rid of" all officers who are entitled to off-reckonings (colonel's allowances) about 1888; but as all officers who joined the Staff Corps before August, 1866, are entitled to colonel's allowances after thirty-eight years' service, it will be observed, by reference to the Bombay Army List, that, in the Staff Corps of that presidency at all events, there are several officers so entitled to whom they will not be due till 1890. The prospect of those who are looking for revised pension rules is not very bright, if "Field Officer" be correct in his supposition that no revised rules will be published till all officers entitled as above to the colonel's allowances are disposed of. Now that so much has been done to improve pensions of officers on the home list, it is surely time something was done to place Indian pensions on a better footing, and consequently to induce officers to retire. The chief points in any scheme that would be likely to have this result, the importance of which is now generally acknowledged, would be :—

All service to count for pension.

The pensions to be framed on the basis of the revised home pensions for the different ranks, with a percentage in addition for the risks, &c., of Indian service, or with a bonus for every year spent in India, or, perhaps, a combination of the percentage and bonus.

The rules so revised might be made applicable to all officers, and the case of those who are entitled to colonel's allowances after thirty-eight years' service, and who, as "Field Officer" remarks, cannot be compulsorily retired (at least not without breach of faith), might be met by offering them, in addition to the pensions revised as above, a further inducement to retire, in the shape of a proportional bonus or extra pension based on the total number of years they have served towards the thirty-eight years required to obtain the allowances. This should be fairly, and even liberally, calculated, as these are the officers whom it is, above all others, important to induce to retire early; and they will be in a position to judge for themselves of the sufficiency of the inducement.

J.

THE UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The editorial para. in your issue of to-day about the recent nomination of Fellows of the University is so full of inaccuracies and misstatements that it cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged and uncorrected.

In the first place, had the writer been at all acquainted with those whom he has thought fit to designate "unfledged native M. A.s," he would surely not have forgotten to include a Eurasian gentleman, who stands precisely in the same category as Messrs. Dastur, Gokhle, and Naigumvala.

You say that men of better and higher academic distinctions have been left out in the cold, while certain upstarts have stolen a march upon them, because they are the *protégés* of the present generation of college professors. I can account for such a deliberate misstatement by nothing else than by the writer's perfect ignorance of matters connected with the University and his utter want of knowledge of the qualifications of the gentlemen in question.

In the first instance, I challenge the writer to name a *single* M. A. not already in the Senate who is senior to those nominated fellows this year, and who has achieved superior, or *even equal*, academic distinctions.

Secondly, I submit that, after the unwarranted innuendos of undue influence and unmerited honours which have been hurled mercilessly at their devoted heads, it is but fair to them that their claims to the high academic honour that they have been fortunate to obtain be as publicly stated.

Mr. Dastur in his M. A. examination passed in the mathematical branch with a higher number of marks than those secured by any other successful candidate either before or since, and the Chancellor's medal, the highest prize of the University, was for the first time conferred on a native. For five years he served with distinction as a Fellow in Elphinstone College, and had the writer been at all acquainted with the qualifications of the young gentlemen, he would have refrained from the exhibition of that questionable taste which disfigures his last observation. It is true that Mr. Dastur is now a *second* assistant in the Elphinstone High School, but that is because, on the close of his Fellowship, the Director of Public Instruction had nothing better to offer to him; and I can assure you, sir, that Mr. Dastur's high proficiency will be at the first opportunity rewarded by a collegiate appointment.

As for Mr. Gokhle, suffice it to say that he is the first of the only two M. A.'s. who have up to now taken honours in science, and besides he is an L. M. and S. with honours, and altogether as distinguished a graduate as the University can boast of.

As to the qualifications of the third gentleman in question, the writer, perhaps, is not aware that he is a first o'a's M. A. in science, and has achieved University and collegiate distinctions equal to those of Mr. Dastur in that branch of studies. He is a Chancellor's medallist, and has moreover been honoured by the University with a seat on the board of examiners, and is the one of the two native gentleman who have obtained the courted distinction of being members of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland.

Bombay, Feb. 5. A GRADUATE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After reading your observations on a portion of the Governor's address at the Convocation respecting the appointment of new University Fellows, I have to mention, if you permit, a case unconsidered, which might have been considered favourably on some grounds which I shall state, especially when so just a rule has been established as that educational eminence alone should entitle natives to the distinction of being a Fellow of the University. The author of a little book called "Short Essays," published about two years ago, is in the Educational Department, and has served for a number of years in it. From the fact that this book has not been advertised in the Bombay papers, it appears that the writer attached no great importance to it; but I beg to inform the public through your journal of the character of that literary work on the testimony of English critics of great eminence and authority. It is a purely English production coming from a purely Indian source. Men of the highest educational eminence in Bombay have reviewed it. Mr. T. B. Kirkham and Mr. M. Macmillan have described its English to be "admirable" and "excellent." Mr. Justice West, the Vice-Chancellor, "has been much pleased with its style" and with the sentiments; and Mr. W. Wordsworth referred in feeling terms to its "spirited and correct style," and its other winning characteristics; Mr. H. P. Jacob found time to read it "twice" and Mr. K. M. Chatfield took two hundred copies of it on behalf of the Bombay Government. Nobler criticism of it appeared in the *Saturday Review* and in the *Westminster Review* of January, 1880. A writer in the *Westminster Review*, after speaking of this work of a native of India as "a singularly delightful little volume" and "a thoroughly admirable book," expresses his surprise at the English which is used by a foreigner. He says that "the purity and the precision of the style are no less remarkable than the extent and variety of the author's culture;" nor is he content to say this. He also says—"Only in the care and the perfection of the writing we detect the hand of a foreigner." Lastly, the reviewer says—"We should be heartily glad to see this little work re-printed in England as a model reading-book in our schools." To be able to write such a book is, I hope, what is meant by educational eminence. Vernacular things have been published in great quantity; but has there been published in this side of India or the other an English book by a native at any time that has called forth such favourable criticism? I hope others can produce worthier names for the attention of the public and of the University.

Feb. 5, JUNIUS.

"J. M. M.'S" LETTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with considerable amusement the violent letters of Anti-bunkum, "G. W. F.," and others of your correspondents, who would apparently as much like to crush all free-thought here as their fellow sympathisers in Ireland are at present crushing all free action; but really when it comes to statements such as those of "Live and let live," it really becomes too much of a joke. In this country one has many surprises, but who could have expected that anyone would acknowledge himself so ignorant as to state he believed that "landlords never paid a pie for their land, but simply took it?" Has "Live and let live" any idea of the number of sales of land that take place annually? The constant sales, at subsequent periods, of lands in the time of Cromwell and after the revolution in the seventeeth century were undoubtedly at that time felt hardly, but such confiscations were the invariable custom. The Irish landlords and tenants whose estates were confiscated under William III. chose the losing side in the struggle between the Stuarts and their successors, and, like other loyal families in England and Scotland, lost their lands, as, in case of defeat, they knew they would. These forfeited lands were subsequently either sold or granted away by the Crown. For the last 180 years, however, no such forfeitures have taken place, and consequently almost every change in the ownership of land has since been caused by the property bought and sold, and much has been bought under a Parliamentary title through the court for the sale of encumbered estates. The number of estates held for over 180 years is really not a large percentage, though it certainly includes most of the very large ones. These large estates, however, are admitted on all sides to be the ones on which rents are lowest.

It is all very well for "Live and let live" to argue that if landlords lived on their estates "things would be better;" but it is because their amiable tenants won't let them live that so many have left the country in sheer disgust.

As to "J. M. M.'s" letters, they are one of the things and many others of your readers most look forward to in your paper day after day, and his views, although they appear so extreme to "G. W. F." and other philosophical educational officers out here, certainly do not exaggerate the feeling of apprehension caused among a large section of people at home by the communistic views openly advocated by prominent supporters of the present home administration, and even by some members of the Government itself.

These views, once encouraged among the ignorant mob who form nearly the majority of the constituencies, must ultimately result in a struggle, when those who have anything to lose and those who have everything to win; and in such a struggle, when mercy is neither given nor expected, it is hopeless to expect that, whichever side finally conquers, the British Empire, to which both belong, will not be materially weakened, if not destroyed.

N. B., junr.

THE EDUCATED NATIVE VIEW OF THE KOHLAPUR CONSPIRACY.

(Amrita Bazaar Patrika.)

THE Kohlapur conspiracy has established two important facts—facts pretty generally known, but rarely realized. One is, the European residents in the country, living in Moffussil stations, remain in an unprotected state, and constantly undergo the risk of being massacred; the other is, this danger, if it ever comes, must come from the ignorant masses. It establishes other facts, not less important. The conspiracy furnishes another instance as to how devotedly the people are attached to the princes of their own nationality and religion.

At one time we showed that the British Government of India stands upon a rock of adamant, and cannot be overturned by rebellion, or conspiracy. The thing might have been practicable, if the fighting had been conducted on both sides by *lattias*, spears, and arrows. But since the soldiers, who protect the Government have arms which hit men from a distance of one mile, all the *lattias* that the Indians can procure can help them but little in the field of battle. But the Indians can easily massacre a dozen or two Englishmen whenever they like. Nothing is easier in the world. A dozen men, with stout hearts, can easily accomplish it any day they choose.

Why is it not done then? asks the nervous Englishman. If we tell him that it is not done from the intensity of the love that the people entertain for English people, we are sure few Englishmen in India will believe us. On the contrary, if we make the assertion, Englishmen will suspect that we aspire after either membership in the Legislative Council, or a title of honor, or at least the enviable position of becoming a *protege* of Sir Ashley Eden. So we must show some other good reasons for this forbearance of the people. The people are not bloodthirsty, and therefore, are not disposed to murder unprotected Englishmen for the sake of murder only. If they ever do feel the desire, they do not perpetrate the murders from fear of the after-consequences.

Now two dozen men at Kohlapur, charged with conspiracy, had actually committed the murders, the act would have driven all Englishmen in the world to a state of frenzy. They would have cried vengeance, and not only demanded tooth for tooth and eye for eye like "J. M. M." in the *Bombay Gazette*, but would have cried for the life of a sable Hindu for the tooth of a white man; and for the life of one thousand of the former, for that of one of the latter. The Government, however sedate and forbearing and just in times of peace, would have lost the balance of its mind, and whole Kohlapur would have suffered directly, and whole India indirectly for the crime of that dozen.

Englishmen can never bear the idea of their countrymen being murdered by men of other nations. When such murders are committed, they always take signal vengeance if they can. When their countrymen are murdered, the best of Englishmen keeps his Bible and Christianity aside for a time, and cries for blood and more blood. We do not know, but it has been alleged that Englishmen thus lost the balance of their mind in the late South African campaign. We know that the murder of Cavaguari was amply revenged, and we know very well what India and its peaceful inhabitants had to pay for the crime of the rebellious sepoys.

It is this belief that, one Englishman, however unprotected, has fifty thousand British bayonets behind his back that protect him, that there are many men in India who do not know this fact. There are others who have not the capacity of being troubled with the thought of the after-consequences. There are others who are blinded by superstition. Then there are reckless men in every community, who can be led to commit most dreadful outrages for the sake of present gains. All these certainly belong to the ignorant classes. And if ever the outrage is committed, said to have been contemplated by the accused now charged with conspiracy, it would be done by the ignorant, the superstitious, and the thinking.

It is possible for the Rumpa barbarian or the savage Santhal to take up arms against the Government, but not for the intelligent Bengalee ryots. And if it is barely possible for an enthusiastic *Moolla* to incite the Burrisal Mussalmans to commit the outrage of massacre, it is impossible that any intelligent or educated man would take part in such a conspiracy. It is British statesmanship, diplomacy, and intelligence which have won for the English the Empire in India, but it is Western education which has won over to their side the leaders of Indian society.

It is, therefore, the enthusiast, the donkey, and the untruthful, who charge the classes in India, who have received Western education, with disloyalty. Let their voices be not heard. On the contrary, let the Government, while it disarms the people, imposes a prohibitive duty on sulphur, and deprives the native soldier of the arms of precision, foster education, for it is education which can only prevent the massacres, said to have been contemplated by Rambhut and others.

The best way of providing for this danger would be the making over of the civil administration of the country to the people; but since avarice and love of power will never permit Englishmen to do it, the other way is to foster education. If the masses ever take up arms, it will scarcely be to assert a political right. It is almost impossible to rouse them so as to take up arms for political purposes, but they can be easily led into committing the grossest outrages if their superstition is appealed to. It is the story of the greased cartridge which swelled the number of malcontents during the mutiny; and in this manner all popular risings in India are based upon some superstitious belief or other.

A saint performs miracles, and thousands gather round him. The head of the saint is turned, and his devotees proclaim him a Maharaja. Another pious Hindoo sees the killing of cow, and is deeply hurt at the sight. He meditates upon the subject, and finds no remedy for the sacrilege. He broods upon it, however, becomes mad, and makes some others mad like him. The cry naturally follows—'let us exterminate the cow-killers." Superstition sometimes deprives the people of every vestige of sense. The rumour gets wind that all the Uryas living in Calcutta are wanted by the Government for the purpose of sacrifice, and the poor fellows never venture to go out. It is rumoured that the Government was in need of some wives for the soldiers fighting in Afghanistan, and this throws a whole city into an uproar.

These are not, on an excitable race, but yet they are, now and then, powerfully moved by phantoms. It is, however, a significant fact that the people will believe anything reported against the rulers of the land, they will even go to the length of believing the story once raised that the *burra Saheb* was very fond of fat children, and some were wanted for his table. The people will not even allow common human feelings to Englishmen, and Englishmen must thank themselves for this state of affairs. They have never tried to know the people of India, and they have never allowed themselves to be known to the people. It is only the exclusiveness of Englishmen in India, and the ignorance which prevails in the country that lead people to swallow meaningless stories against the most advanced nation in the world.

G. I. P. RAILWAY HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

THE following is the report of the directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the half-year ended the 30th June last, which was presented at the sixty-second half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors, held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, London, on Friday, the 17th December :—

1. The directors have the pleasure of submitting to the proprietors herewith the audited accounts of the company for the half-year ended 30th June, 1880.

2. The number of railway miles open for traffic was 1,288, or 7½ more than in the corresponding half of 1879. The excess arises from the Campoolee Branch to the foot of the Bhore Ghaut having been re-opened for traffic, experimentally, on the 1st November, 1879. That branch was constructed originally to facilitate traffic, pending the completion of the main line over the Ghaut. It has since been maintained to meet the possibility of any accidental closing of the Ghaut Line; but the question is now being examined as to whether it can longer serve any useful purpose, there being some reason to doubt whether the local traffic is sufficient to afford a profitable return upon the working. Should the inquiry lead to the abandonment of the branch, the permanent way and other material will be available for other uses.

3. The gross receipts of the half-year amounted to £1,262,692. 14s. 2d., and the expenditure to £650,960. 17s. 10d., leaving as profit £673,908. 16s. 4d. By the operation of the special funds accounts the net profit of the half-year is, however, raised to £677,505. 15s. 3d. These amounts show upon a comparison with the corresponding half of 1879 the following results :—

First.—A falling off in the gross receipts of..	£126,655 14 0
Second.—A decrease in expenditure (allowing for special funds) of	£116,684 8 10
Third.—A Decrease in net ..... profits of.....	£9,971 5 2

Thus while the receipts have fallen off to the extent of 8·75 per cent., there has been a diminution in expenditure of 15·27 per cent. The economy effected in meeting the circumstances of a falling traffic, is, the Board consider, highly creditable to the Agent, and the whole of the company's staff in India.

4. The following table exhibits the gross receipts under the usual headings compared with the corresponding half of the year 1879 :—

	June 30, 1879	June 30, 1880	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Passengers ..	218,385 5 9	238,853 11 5	..	9,731 11 4
Lug., inland carriages, horses, &c..	36,349 9 11	40,016 14 4	3,667 4 5	..
Special trains and miscellaneous	1,195 19 6	909 9 5	..	286 10 1
Mails (extra service)	939 18 1	1,155 2 9	215 4 8	..
Merchandise	1,116,705 12 2	21,011,572 12 4	..	105,132 19 10
Live stock ..	2,465 15 9	2,979 19 3	514 3 6	..
Rents & demurrage, &c	9,141 4 3	4,283 12 3	..	4,857 12 0
Electric telegraph	2,487 18 0	2,453 6 11	..	34 11 1
Sundries	33,714 4 9	22,705 2 6	..	11,009 2 3
Total..	1,451,585 8 2	21,321,929 11 2	4,396 12 7	131,052 6 7
Net decrease..			£126,655 14 0	

5. Although the receipts from passengers, as above shown, were less, the number of passengers carried was greater by 41,382 last half-year, as appears by the following table :—

	30th June 1879.	30th June 1880.	Increase.	Decrease
First Class ....No.	15,914	16,670	756	..
Second Class.. ,,	83,776	86,338	2,562	..
Third Class .. ,,	251,620	210,524	..	41,096
Coolie Class .. ,,	2,017,002	2,096,162	79,160	..
Total..	2,368,312	2,409,694	82,478	41,096
Net increase..			No.	41,382

6. As respects the lower merchandise receipts it is to be observed that there has been a falling off under certain headings to a total amount of £233,450, of which no less than £157,306 is in the article "food grain" alone. Other commodities show an increase of £148,317, leaving the net decrease of £105,133 above stated. In "food grain" the falling off was to the extent of £142,461 on interchanged traffic with other lines, chiefly the East Indian. The usual statement is appended, giving the weight and receipts in respect of the principal commodities carried, compared with the corresponding half-year of 1879.

7. The directors not being satisfied that the existing gross rates which are considerably within the maximum authorised by Government to be charged, are in all cases sufficiently remunerative, taking into account the cost of doing the work, and the risks incidental to the business, have referred the question to the Chief Agent in India for careful investigation and full report.

8. The falling off in miscellaneous receipts arose chiefly under the headings "hire of vehicles" and "mileage of vehicles over foreign lines."

9. The following table exhibits the headings of expenditure of the two half-years, *including amounts charged to special funds* :—

	30th June 1879. Total.	Per cent. on receipts.	30th June 1880. Total.	Per cent. on receipts.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Maintenance of way, works, and stations..	202,038 2 0	13·93	159,533 1 9	12·01
Locomotive expenses	274,731 11 10	18·91	234,470 16 1	17·69
Carriage and wagon expenses	81,391 11 5	5·81	80,079 1 11	6·09
Traffic expenses.....	108,920 12 9	7·51	98,615 0 11	7·45
Gen. charges..	51,963 19 3	3·58	45,890 13 7	3·46
Special and miscellaneous expenditure..	14,788 6 6	3·09	31,722 0 7	2·40
Total..	766,837 6 9	52·83	650,960 17 10	49·13
Decrease..		£115,876 8 11		
Add increased charge to special funds, June 1880.		£807 19 11		
Total decrease..		£116,684 8 10		

10. The total number of train miles run was 3,281,551, as compared with 3,607,131 in the first half of 1879. The receipts per train mile were equal to 8s. 0¼d., and the expenditure to 3s. 11¼d., as compared with 8s. 0¼d. and 4s. 2¾d. in the corresponding half-year.

11. The cost of maintenance was at the rate of £123. 17s. 6¼d. per railway mile, as against £136. 17s. 2¾d. in the corresponding half-year. The locomotive charges averaged 1s. 5¾d. per train mile, as against 1s. 6¾d.; and the carriage and wagon charges 6d. per train mile, as against 5½d. The traffic charges amounted to 7¾d. per train mile, being the same as in the corresponding period.

12. The company's share of the surplus profit for the half-year, as shown by the account (No 8) attached is Rs. 5,62,774. 15a. 8p., equal to a sterling remittance of about £46,458. Bringing forward the balance of £1,280 from the previous account, there is a sum of about £47,738 available for dividend. The directors recommend that out of such sum a dividend at the rate of four shillings and six pence per cent. be declared and paid to the Shareholders in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2. 10s. per cent. for the current half-year, and that the balance of about £2,700 be carried forward to next account. A resolution authorising this distribution will be submitted to the meeting.

13. The total receipts on capital account on 30th June, 1880, were the same as last reported, namely £24,642,833. 8s. 1d. The expenditure to the same date, exclusive or stores, but including the sum of £75,524. 18s. 4d. brought to account during the half-year, amounted to £22,802,340. 14s. 11d. The amount of expenditure at the debit of such account was £576,528. 10s. 5d., being £104,454. 11s. 1d. less than at the commencement of the half-year; and the cash balance was £193,964. 3s.

14. Mr. Charles Tucker, one of the auditors, having, owing to failing health, resigned his office, it remains with the meeting to elect another auditor to fill the vacancy.

J. HOLLAND, Chairman.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, B. V. R. Corps, Gymkhana, this evening.
Missionary Conference, Public Meeting, Grant Road Theatre, 8 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Blue Beard," 9 p. m.
Apollo Gardens, Fancy-dress Ball, this evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Cosmo and Nebo, from Cardiff; J. Harkness, Liverpool.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening :—

March	Der Nebenmann
Overture	The Golden Cross
Cavatina & Finale	Anna Bolena
Valse	Wiener Blut
Quadrille	La Perichole
Galop	Ohne Rast und ohn Ruh

Streck.
Ignz Brull.
Donizetti.
J. Strauss
C. Coote.
Doppler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Winning numbers for the month of January, 1881. Prizes of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within current month :—

3 ans.	2 ans.	1½ an.	1 an.	¼ an.	⅛ an.
001957	010032	019004	067838	023506	015207
		027464	121721	024765	062119
			163702	030352	
			183707		
			285784		
			315040		

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Sowerby and Pallion left the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Cyenus left the dock on Sunday.

THE GYMKHANA.—It has been arranged to discontinue ladies' evenings at the Gymkhana for the present, and to have a band on special occasions only.

A VAGRANT.—Douglas Henderson, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. M. G. Ranade, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THEFT AT THE E. G. HOSPITAL.—J. Kempster, a medical student attached to the European General Hospital, and residing at the medical students' quarters at that hospital, reported to the police the theft of a silver watch from his quarters on the 3r

continental markets has almost become a thing of the past. Here in Bombay the system of the trade was very different from what it is to-day. Large native capitalists contracted with European firms to deliver Fair Average of the season's crop. They in turn either dealt through their own agents, or through other native capitalists up-country, by advancing to the ryots on the growing crops, and the latter simply delivered the crops gathered, without much caring whether it was good, bad, or indifferent. Our communications with the cotton-growing districts were then in their infancy; the great bulk of the crop came to market in bullock-carts on the backs of bullocks and camels. From Guzerat it was brought by sea in boats, the crews of which were at the time described by the hon. mover of this Bill as smugglers and men of notoriously bad character; and I fancy from Kathiawar the means of conveyance were equally uncertain and unsatisfactory. The G. I. P. Railway had at the end of 1862 scarcely reached the outskirts of the Oomrawuttee districts, and I scarcely think even the pioneers of the up-country agencies and pressing establishments had made their appearance in the mofussil. The trade was thus entirely in the hands of native merchants, and, as I have already pointed out, their exertions were directed entirely to increasing the quantity of the cotton available for sale, quite irrespective of its quality. There was no encouragement for any one to send good quality, as no better price was obtainable for unmixed than for adulterated cotton; on the contrary, there was every inducement to all those connected with the up-country buying and transport of cotton to Bombay to tamper with and increase its weight by every possible means. Under the conditions I have attempted to describe, what wonder was it that when the value of cotton began to rise, and advanced the grossest abuses increased in almost a proportionate ratio? Even if a good crop of cotton were grown, the quality was forthwith lowered to the required standard by the admixture of loose seed, of uncleaned cotton, of sticks, stones, dirt, and every conceivable substance to give it weight. The cotton thus adulterated came down to Bombay, and in the excitement that prevailed was scrambled for by merchants seeking to supplement their home orders, or to obtain the fulfilment of contracts made with defaulting speculators. Under these circumstances it can scarcely be a matter of surprise that Fair Surats became a by-word in the Liverpool market, and the outcry that had arisen here for Government interference was re-echoed there. Thus far I have described the state of things that existed in 1863; and I would now beg to point out to your Excellency how entirely the conditions of the cotton trade have changed since then. Now railways tapping nearly all the most important districts bring the cotton in full-pressed bales to Bombay. This cotton has already been carefully selected and classified either by the direct representatives of Bombay merchants, or by independent agents. The growers of the cotton thus come more or less into immediate contact with the exporting merchant, and soon learned the lesson that for quality they can get an extra price, and fraud or carelessness do not pay so well as care and honesty. In Liverpool and on the continent the varying grades of quality are minutely classified, and their daily quotations differ almost at a fixed ratio, the higher the standard the greater being, generally, the difference in its favour. Turning to the districts themselves, we find that in Broach the improvement in the quality has dated from the introduction of ginning machinery in 1860, and that the Cotton Frauds Act had up till then been a complete failure. From Kathiawar the best quality of cotton comes from the native districts of Mowa and Bhownagar, where the Cotton Frauds Act has never existed. The Berars have for many years sent excellent cotton, but there have never been any executive officers of the Cotton Frauds Department there. The quality of Khandeish cotton owes everything to the energetic and enlightened, though perhaps somewhat high-handed measures adopted by the Hon. Mr. Ashburner, and nothing whatever to the Cotton Frauds Act. In the Southern Mahratta country alone has the executive of the department had the field to itself, and that it has not been a success is sufficiently proved by the facts that Compta cotton as a foreign export has almost become a thing of the past, and that the demand for Dharwar is so precarious that a merchant dare not ship it unsold on his own account. I do not blame the officers of the department for this result. The absence of direct railway communication with Bombay and the difficulties and risks with which European agents have to contend in carrying on their business afford ample explanation. What I have aimed at demonstrating is, that there has been nothing in its past history to warrant the retention of a Cotton Frauds Act on the Statute-book, and that whereas in 1863 there were great inducements held out to ignorant and unscrupulous people to adulterate cotton, the conditions of the trade are now completely changed in this respect; moreover that the Penal Code is amply sufficient to deal with any fraudulent practice that may arise. To support my contentions that the Bill is unsound in principle I may refer to the Resolution passed by the Government of India on the 11th November, 1874, quoted already by the Hon. Mr. Sassoon. The principles on which these Resolutions are based, although applied to the abolition of the appointment of Cotton Commissioner, are quite applicable to the Bill before us. The principle of non-interference by Government, as laid down by one of the highest authorities, was strongly insisted upon by the Chamber of Commerce in 1878, and a resolution was unanimously passed "that special legislation is indefensible, as contrary to the principle that the State shall not interfere to protect experts." In 1863 the merchants of Bombay were by no means unanimous, and in one of the minutes solicited by Government Mr. Adams, of Messrs. Bates and Co.'s firm, after very ably pointing out the pernicious effects of Government interference with the rights of private property, remarked that if Government undertakes to punish all offenders in the way proposed, it imposes on itself a duty not likely to be satisfactorily discharged, while its attempts will have a tendency to lead those who carry on the trade to rely in their transactions more upon Government and less upon themselves for protection from fraud. The only other point to which I would allude is the inoperative nature of this Act. There is not a misdemeanour for which this Bill attempts to provide that cannot be more satisfactorily dealt with under the ordinary Penal Code. The Act has no special executive, and when it had one the officers themselves confessed that they could do little or nothing to prevent fraud. Moreover, this Act has no object, for, as I have shown, the peculiar crimes for the punishment of which it was brought into existence have, from natural causes, disappeared. Well, then, if the ordinary law is sufficient, if the Act will be powerless for good or evil, and if the crime for which it was intended has disappeared, I am unable to see what good object can be gained by its retention on the Statute-book. I therefore beg to second the motion made by the Hon. Mr. Sassoon, that this Bill be not read a second time except in so far as it repeals the existing legislation.

The Hon. Advocate General pointed out that what had been chiefly dwelt upon by the merchants as objectionable in the old Act (namely, the maintenance of a special establishment, and the levying of a fee) was proposed to be abolished by this Bill, and the protection under the amended Act was one which it was natural to suppose would be acceptable to the merchants. He knew nothing whatever as to whether the protection was requisite, or whether the Act provided any protection, except by judging from the history of the cotton frauds legislation. The first legislative provision that was made for the prevention of fraudulent practices in regard to the adulteration of cottton was Regulation III. of 1829. The provisions of that regulation, which were only supposed to extend to Guzerat, were practically ineffective, and the law continued a dead letter until another Act was passed in 1851. In the meantime very serious complaints had been made to Government about the adulteration of cotton. In 1851, he gathered from former Legislative Council reports, very large contracts for future delivery had been entered into with merchants; the produce was not sufficient to satisfy those contracts, and the result was an enormous amount of adulteration. That produced Act XV. of 1851; but that Act only applied to the islands of Bombay and Colaba. Here, he thought, he might point out a good effect of legislation, in this direction, so far as former times were concerned. The result of the working of the Act of 1851, which, as he had said, applied only to the islands of Bombay and Colaba, was that the cotton shipped from Bombay was good cotton and free from adulteration, but that the Salsette and Mahratta cotton shipped from Compta retained all its old faults for this reason, that Compta was not within the scope of the Act. Here they had a complete illustration of the good effects of the legislation. The Act of 1851 continued to work satisfactorily so far as regards cotton shipped from Bombay till 1862. In the beginning of that year the Government announced that it would discontinue the inspection of cotton in Bombay; and with this result, that immediately the order was promulgated throughout the mofussil and especially at Broach, the cotton sent to Bombay again became adulterated. The effect of that has been partly alluded to by Mr. Graham as the cause of a great amount of sensation in Bombay. The merchants addressed Government on the subject and Government directed that a commission should be formed. He found from a speech made in the Legislative Council that the commission consisted of Civil Servants, merchants, and the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Forbes, and that the commission found that at Broach, from the announcement of that unfortunate decision to do away with the system of inspection, the dealers resorted to dishonest practices, and the whole of the cotton of that year was more or less adulterated. That was a season, no doubt of special excitement, but the result was, that Mr. Michael Scott, whom some hon. members would recollect—a man of undoubted energy and very great ability—in bringing in another Bill dealing with the matter, made use of this very strong expression. He said,—"I fear I could not without going very greatly into detail explain fully the almost powerlessness of the exporting merchant to project himself against dishonest practices." The decision he arrived at on a discussion of the question was that in the then existing state of the law and the state of native society it was impossible for the merchant to protect himself. It was under these circumstances that the Act of 1851 was passed. Theresult of the working of that Act, as far as the hon. member had gathered from the different administrative reports from year to year down to the present time, would seem to have been satisfactory. In the administrative report for last year, 1878-79-80, it was stated that there had been a considerable falling off in adulteration. It was now said, as Mr. Sassoon had stated, that the necessity for special legislation had passed away in the present circumstances of the cotton trade. But he (the Advocate General) thought they could hardly form a correct opinion on that point, because the state of things had been brought about by an Act which had been in existence for nearly twenty years. With regard to the importance of the Bill, he would mention that last year's exports amounted to between 800,000 and 900,000 bales. This showed how highly important this interest was; it was a matter of Imperial importance, and he thought Government would not be right in leaving a chance of that interest being damaged by fraudulent and dishonest practices.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner pointed out, with reference to the state of things in the Berars, that the authority of the local officers was much greater there than in the regulation districts; that the orders of the local officers there were regarded as law, whereas in the regulation districts when a man received an order he went to his legal adviser, and if it was not in strict accordance with the Act under which it was issued, he immediately proceeded to contest the point.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik said the Act of 1863 was an exceptional remedy for an exceptional state of things. He thought that at present there was a sufficiently stringent law to meet all requirements for the prevention of frauds in the Penal Code. Though, no doubt, cotton was a very important industry, there were other industries as important in the export trade, and on the same principle they would have to provide a special Bill for preventing adulteration in every article the trade of which might grow, as he hoped the export trade of this presidency and of India generally would grow, into gigantic proportions. He did not object to the provisions of the Bill regarding the licensing of presses and so on, but he did not think any special enactment against frauds was necessary.

The Hon. Mr. Graham, in answer to Mr. Marriott and Mr. Ashburner, read extracts from the annual report of the department for 1868-69.

H. E. the President said he should be very averse, as a member of Government, to press a law upon the community, and especially upon the commercial community, to whose transactions this Bill would chiefly apply, if it had been shown it would interfere with the course of trade; but he did not think it could be contended that this Bill would impose any hindrance to the amount of produce sent from the interior to this port, or that it would be a burden upon those who trade in cotton. It simply continued special legislation against fraud in an article which past experience has shown presents remarkable temptations to fraud. The facilities, which had been described as having now been so generally extended through the country, for the suitable preparation of cotton for the market, gave every possible facility to the honest dealer, but did not stand in the way of a man who was so short-sighted, or so dishonest, as to try to increase his gains by improper practices. As there was a strong presumption that human nature was not changed, and that the temptation which formerly proved too strong would do so again, His Excellency thought they should do no harm in enacting the proposed measure, and would probably do good.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft pointed out, in reply to Mr. Sassoon and Mr. Graham, that the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester and Liverpool had laid the whole of their objections and arguments before the home authorities, the matter had been discussed for the last ten years, and the result was that it was considered the abandonment of all legislation might be understood as an intimation that fraudulent practices could be carried on with impunity, and might have unfortunate results. Of course non-official members were perfectly justified in discussing any measure that was brought before the Council.

The Bill was read a second time by six votes to two; and the Council proceeded to consider it in detail.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik proposed that clause 13 should be omitted, *viz*:—"It shall not be necessary in any proceeding for any offence under this Act to prove an intent to defraud any particular person." He said this would open the way to abuses. All that would be necessary to convict a man would be to find mixed or adulterated cotton on his premises.

His Excellency the President pointed out that this was an improvement on the old Act, which made the mixing and adulteration of cotton an offence. Under the present Bill it would be necessary to prove an intention to defraud, though it would not be necessary to prove the intention applied to any one particular person. Obviously, it would be very difficult to secure a conviction in even very flagrant cases of fraudulent mixing and adulteration if that were required.

After some discussion the amendment was put, and was lost by six votes to four.

It was decided that the Bill should come on for the third reading at the next meeting.

THE PORT TRUST AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ashburner the formal Bill No. 1 of 1881, a Bill to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879, so as to admit of the securities and debentures issued or issuable by them under sections 30 and 42 of the Port Trust Act being varied in form and made more acceptable to investors with the consent of Government, whenever it may be expedient, was read a first, second, and third time, and passed.

The Council was then adjourned.

BENGAL.

INDIGO.—The indigo season closed with the last sale on Tuesday, at which 400 chests were sold, making the quantity disposed of 1,33,500 maunds. All that remains unsold consists of about 200 maunds of Rangpur and other native lots not yet arrived.—*Englishman.*

THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT.—Some changes will soon take place in the junior branches of the Bengal Secretariat, as Mr. H. M. Kisch, Under-Secretary in the Judicial and Political Departments, is going on leave for two months and seven days from the 16th instant, and Mr. C. W. Bolton, Under-Secretary in the General and Revenue Departments, has been granted furlough for a year from the 1st of April.—*Englishman.*

APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments are notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—Mr. W. H. Page, acting Judge of Bardwan, acts temporarily as Joint-Magistrate of that station; Mr. F. W. O. Peterson, officiating Judge of Jessor, acts as Judge of Pabna, during the absence of Mr. F. W. Cowley; and Mr. C. D. Winter, who has been acting as Judge, becomes Joint Magistrate at Pabna.

LEVEE.—His Excellency the Viceroy held a levée on Tuesday night at Government House. His Excellency, accompanied by his personal suite, entered the reception room soon after half-past nine. There were also present with His Excellency, His Honor the Lieutenant Govenor of Bengal, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Member of Council, Sir Steuart Bayley, and others. Shortly after the entrance of His Excellency the presentations commenced, beginning with those who had the private *entrée*. His Excellency stood throughout the presentations which were very numerous. The levée was brought to a close with a presentation of the native officers of the garrison. During the levée His Excellency's band played on the terrace adjoining the grand stairs, and a detachment of the 90th Regiment was drawn up in line at the foot of the stairs.

MAGISTRATES OF PRESIDENCY COURTS.—An instance of the inconvenience of having other than trained lawyers to sit as magistrates in Presidency Courts is furnished by the late case of Empress *v.* Manick Chand Kataueri. The defendant in this case was represented before Mr. Gupta by both counsel and solicitor, who urged strongly that it was no case to go before a jury, but the learned magistrate thought otherwise and committed the defendant to take his trial in the Criminal Sessions; when such eminent barristers as Messrs. Branson and Phillips, who had been retained for the prosecution, came to the conclusion that there was no evidence warranting their proceeding with the case—a decision in which his Lordship presiding at once concurred. It is of course a satisfaction to the defendant to have been able to leave the Court without a stain on his character, the more so as he is a merchant and a banker of considerable standing, but it is less satisfactory to him to know that his having been committed to the Sessions has put him to several thousands of rupees' expense which might have been avoided, as also a great portion of the costs of the police office had a trained lawyer been on the bench.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.—The employés of the Government Press addressed several petitions to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, during his administration, on the subject of the low rates at which they are paid for the work they do, but no notice was taken of their representations. An appeal to the Right Hon'ble W. P. Adam has, however, received more consideration, for His Excellency has directed enquiries to be made as to the rates obtaining at Calcutta and Bombay.

AN ILL-FATED BRIDEGROOM.—Last week the house of a wealthy native of the Comatee caste, situated in Vartha Moothiapen Street, Black Town, was the scene of great confusion. A wedding ceremony had taken place after which the inmates had retired to rest, when alarming cries were heard from the room occupied by the newly married pair, and the bridegroom was seen with his clothes on fire. Assistance was at once rendered, and the fire extinguished, but the unfortunate young man was so severely burnt that he died next morning. An inquest was to be held that evening.—*Mail.*

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Our Secunderabad contemporary reports the death of Driver Allick Collie (Grant) who fell from his engine on Sunday afternoon between Tandhur and Dharur stations. He was picked up almost immediately after the accident happened, but life was extinct. The corpse was brought in by the evening passenger train, of which the late Mr. Collie was in charge, and the remains were interred in the Secunderabad Cemetery on Monday evening. The funeral was a Masonic one, as the late Mr. Collie was the Tyler of both Lodges, St. John and Morland, and it attracted a large concourse of people. The address at the grave was delivered in a most solemn and impressive manner by the Worshipful Master of St. John, Colonel A. H. E. Campbell. The deceased has left a wife and four small children.—*Madras Mail.*

OPENING OF THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.—The opening of the first section of the Mysore State Railway line, from Bangalore to Channapatna, a distance of thirty-five miles, is an event deserving of special chronicle in the annals of Mysore. For years past the railway project has been hanging fire. Fostered by one administration and shelved by another, there seemed little prospect of the scheme becoming a reality, till the recent disastrous famine suggested the idea of the construction of the line as a relief measure. Mr. Gordon, the present Chief Commissioner, recognised fully the inestimable blessing the railway would prove in developing the resources of the Province, and grappling with all the difficulties of the undertaking, pushed it on to its present advanced state. The public had been so often disappointed as to the date of the opening of the first bit of line ready for traffic, owing to the event being unavoidably deferred, that Major H. Le Messurier, R. E., the Engineer-in-Chief of the Mysore State Railway, was determined to complete arrangements sufficiently to allow of the line to Channapatna being thrown open to traffic on the 1st February, 1881. This was accordingly done on Tuesday.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS AT LUCKNOW.—The Lucknow Rifle Volunteers are making arrangements for the formation of a Volunteer Artillery Corps. A Lieutenant and the services of Artillery instructors have already been obtained, and before many days the Artillery Corps will be in full swing. The new Corps has met with very considerable support, and is likely to be very popular with the Lucknow Volunteers. Why cannot a similar movement be set on foot here?

REJOICINGS AT BHAWULPORE.—Great rejoicings took place at Bhawulpore on His Highness the Nawab receiving news of the recovery of Lord Ripon from his recent illness. A durbar was held, fifty prisoners were released, the public offices closed, and the Nawab has given Rs. 2,000 for the construction of a well in a desert part of his State, in commemoration of His Excellency's restoration to health.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—The Raja of Jhind's liberal donation of Rs. 30,000 which he recently presented to the Punjab University College for the encouragement of the study of the Punjabi language will not be in vain. The Bhai Class at the Lahore Oriental College has passed, for the first time, four students in the Wedwan examination. The Gujani or the highest examination in Gurmukhi is expected to take place within the next two years. The inhabitants of the Gurdaspur district have submitted a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy, in favour of speedily raising the Punjab University College to the status of an University. About 2,000 signatures are said to have been attached to this memorial, and the reason assigned for this expression of public feeling is that some Beaggalees obtained a few signatures to a memorial, sent from Lahore, probably by the Lahore Indian Association, against the University, representing it to be in favour of the University.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BANKS.

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By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 26th January, 1881.

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REG. MURRAY,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

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Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

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Proprietor.

Bombay, January, 1880.

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Pints "	" 7-8.	" 7-4.

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